



# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1863.

NUMBER 150.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY  
BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE,  
QUARTERS HOLT. H. B. BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,  
announces a square.

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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 1, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR.

**JAMES T. LEWIS.**

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,

**WYMAN SPOONER,**

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,

**LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,**

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,

**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,

**WINFIELD SMITH,**

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,

**W. M. RAMSEY,**

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

**JOSIAH L. PICKARD,**

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,

**HENRY CORDIER,**

of Winona County.

1 A Radical Convention in Missouri.

A mass convention of the radical emancipationists of Missouri, met at Jefferson City, on Monday. They passed resolutions appealing to the president for a change of administration in the department of Missouri; for calling a constitutional convention to adopt an ordinance of immediate emancipation; respectfully demanding of Gen. Schofield permission to recruit negroes belonging to disloyalists in that state; requesting the president to assign General Butler, or some other suitable man, to command the department; declaring that they regard the president's proclamation of January, 1863, irrevocable, and requesting their legislature, senators and representatives in congress, to use their utmost endeavors to have our national constitution amended, prohibiting slavery forever in the states now free or hereafter applying for admission into the Union.

The convention was large and enthusiastic, and evidently determined to throttle slavery in the own state, as well as deal a blow at it throughout the country.

The Draft Finit. in New York.

The New York Tribune of Saturday says: "The draft in New York is finished.

In spite of the ardent wishes of secret traitors, the most profound quiet was preserved—not a riotous scene was seen.

The whole number drawn is a little over 19,000, or one in six of the number enrolled of the first class, and one in five of the voters for President—the highest vote ever cast in the city."

Danger, however, of resistance to the law will not have wholly passed, until the drafted have either commuted, produced substitutes, or accepted their lot and departed for the army. This will soon be accomplished and the large military force gathered in New York will take their departure it is supposed, on some secret expedition.

Visit to Gen. Gilmore.

While the gunboats and Ironsides were shelling the rebel forts on Thursday, Admiral Dahlgren ordered the flagship Philadelphia to up anchor and run into Long Island Inlet, to allow him to have a personal conference with Gen. Gilmore. On arriving in the inlet, Gen. Gilmore came on board the Philadelphia, and a council of war was held between the commanders of the army and navy, on whose energy and perseverance the hopes of the nation now rest. The General dined with the Admiral, and they, doubtless, have made all the necessary preparations for striking the final blow at the rebel stronghold.

A REGAL INFERNAL MACHINE VISITS THE NEW IRONSIDES.

On Thursday night last, about 10 o'clock, while Ensign Porter was officer of the deck, he discovered what he supposed to be one of the monitors moving rapidly down the channel, and towards his ship, the New Ironsides. He watched it closely as it neared him, and soon saw enough to excite his suspicion that all was not right. When she had come to within speaking distance he hailed her and asked what vessel that was. The reply came, "Ay, my sir; all right." As this was not the proper answer to be given by our vessel, he hailed again. The next answer was, "A live Yankee, from Port Royal." He was then satisfied that she was a rebel vessel, and he called all hands to quarters. The strange vessel continued to move towards the Ironsides, and attempted to cross her bows or explode a torpado against her sides. But she failed in the latter attempt, and only succeeded in getting foul of the Ironsides' ram, which stopped her for a moment. She finally got off and started for Port Moultrie. Several guns were fired from the frigate at her; but it was thought none struck the audacious vessel, as she went off without a scratch.

Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established state governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. They have kept twice as many men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent; ours at more than one thousand. The reason is solely that their government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage."

Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid comprehension, and loans, are the only ways by which sound currency can be obtained. He thus concludes:

"We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is insupportable. It is upsetting the very foundations of private right; daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among our people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct this evil."

Among the 5,793,967 persons enumerated in Ireland at the census of 1861, no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of 100 years and upwards; 278 of these aged persons were men and 464 were women.

The Siege in Charleston Harbor.

From letters of correspondents we compile the following incidents of the siege in Charleston Harbor:

A SINGULAR BIZZ.

A correspondent writes:

The siege of Fort Sumter that is now going on is probably the first attempt in the military history of the world, where a distant fortification has been literally besieged over the heads of the garrison of two other fortifications in direct line with the point attacked. The three works stand about as follows:

Charleston. Grav. Sept. 1.

Our nearest batteries are 3,200 yards, or one mile and three quarters, from Sumter, 500 yards from Wagner, and one mile from Battery G. Grav. Our batteries range from 3,200 to 4,000 yards from Sumter, and the average is about 3,500 yards, or two miles. Whenever the two intermediate works become troublesome, Admiral Dahlgren takes them in hand and restores them; and at times he takes his fleet to annoy themselves and annoy the ironclads, when they have given no offence.

When they are quiet he does all he can to admonish them of the necessity of keeping quiet; and when troub'some, he administers an admonition in the shape of shot and shell, which proves effectual. Thus these two formidable works are, in a measure, silent spectators of the contest going on over their heads.

SAPPING WAGNER.

Gen. Gilmore has already pushed his parallels to within 150 yards of the work, and expects soon to have a subterranean passage directly underneath the work. When this is accomplished Wagner will "go up" beyond peradventure.

VIEW OF CHARLESTON.

The atmosphere being so clear on Thursday morning the view of Charleston was very distinct. The smoke could be seen curling up from the chimneys, and from the pipes of the steamers at the wharves. There is quite a fleet of vessels in the harbor, including several fine steamers that have recently run the blockade. The rebels are said to have loaded them with cotton, and are making a great effort to run them out. Two monitors go up every night on picket duty to intercept them, and to keep Wagner from interfering with the night operations of Gen. Gilmore.

BURSTING OF GUNS.

I am sorry to learn that the 300-pounder Parrot burst on the 21st, after the seventh fire. It was fired but seven times, the first shot fell short, but the other six went square through the wall, exploding amidst these six shells changed the whole face of the ruins, lowering the mass of debris at least twenty feet, and throwing open the whole rear of the fort. The shells now are entering through the rear wall, and striking against the casements of the front wall, some of them passing entirely through.

The Mahaska, while engaged with the Cimarron, Ladona, Ottawa, and the Cuivre, also exploded her 10 inch rifle on Friday afternoon. No one was injured.

Both of the Whitworth guns of the naval battery are also disabled. The finest one showed symptoms of bursting and the second by a premature explosion, killed four of the gunners. They have both been abandoned as poor concerns, not to be compared with the Parrot.

HOW THE SHOTS REACH WAGNER.

A neat way the gunners on the Ironsides have of exploding their projectiles within the fort. It is impossible to drive them through the sand and earth on which the work is made; nor can the guns be so leveled as to toss them in as far as the river. So the pieces are depressed, and the shot striking the water about 10 yards from the beach, jumps in. In nearly every instance this in order of making the missiles effective is successful.

THE CREWS OF THE MONSTERS.

A circular was received from the medical director at Washington, recommending the commanders of the monitors to keep their decks dry as a means of preserving the health of the crews, and also to give them "red" oil for dinner, as a sanitary measure. There being no use in the squadron, it would have been about as easy to comply with one recommendation as the other. A much more agreeable notification was, however, received from the secretary of the navy, and read to the crews of the monitors this morning, informing them that their pay was advanced the twenty-fourth, and that a recreation vessel would arrive here in a few days, on which the crews would be allowed to pass part of their time, and also a vessel supplied with ovens and bakers to furnish them with soft bread.

The blue jackets are in ecstasies over these practical recommendations, and have had much amusement over the "dry deck" and "iced coffee" ideas of men who have never seen a monitor in a seaway.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 1.

Gen. Bramlette is inaugurated. In his inaugural he contends that the revolted states did not change their status by rebelling; that all that is necessary for them to do is to return to their fealty to take their position as states. That the rebellion did not render them to territorial status.

He says we have now, and will have when the rebellion closes, the identical constitution which the extremists seek to destroy—the one by innovation, the other by force.

It is not a restored Union, not a reconstructed Union that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union, and a restored peace upon a constitutional basis.

The governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks what is to be done with such soldiers at the close of the war? He points to the result of the recent election as proof that Kentucky will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert, and declares that Kentucky has over been, now is and always will remain loyal to the government of our fathers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The Richmond Examiner of the 28th intimates that the retaliation threatened by Burewell, if Gilmore shells Charleston, will be to remove the federal prisoners from the Libby prison and Belle Isle, to be distributed among the towns of Fulton, Marion, Linn and Clinton, and that the 20th of August will be the day when the rebels will be in possession of the fort.

THE RICHMOND DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Herald's Washington dispatch.—The departments are without any later or additional information, either official or otherwise, than has already been published in regard to operations at Charleston. Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren report every thing progressing favorably. Requisitions for men and materials are promptly filled, and the conduct of the siege is left entirely to their discretion, with every confidence that they will finally meet with complete success.

YESTERDAY, Sept. 1.

The young men's union convention met here to-day. A recess was taken till afternoon to reconcile differences between radicals and conservatives.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 2.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

Floor dull and drooping, 4,630.40 for extra state; 10,105.35 R. H. O. Wheat, full, favoring buyers, for common 82d.05 spring; 91d.12 Milwaukee club; 1,141.20 winter. Corn market excited, 2d.30 higher; 75c for mixed allot; 16d.70 in store. Oats excited, 2s better at 5d.60. Whisky firmer at 49c.

Stocks lower and unsettled; fair business. Money quiet, strong and steady; fair business.

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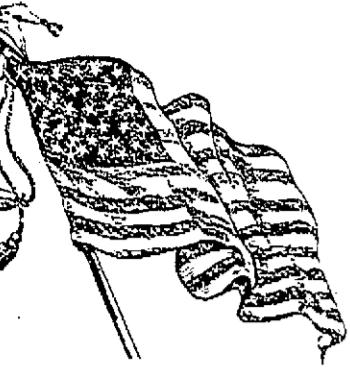
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 4, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINATIONS

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES T. LEWIS.**

of Columbia County;

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**WYMAN SPOONER,**

of Walworth County;

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,**

of Dane County;

FOR STATE TREASURER,  
**SAMUEL D. HASTINGS,**

of Trempealeau County;

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**WINFIELD SMITH,**

of Milwaukee County;

FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,  
**W. M. RAMSEY,**

of Ozaukee County;

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,  
**JOSIAH L. PICKARD,**

of Grant County;

FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,  
**HENRY CORDIER,**

of Winnebago County.

A Radical Convention in Missouri.

A mass convention of the radical emancipationists of Missouri, met at Jefferson City, on Monday. They passed resolutions appealing to the president for a change of administration in the department of Missouri; for calling a constitutional convention to adopt an ordinance of immediate emancipation; respectively demanding of Gen. Schofield permission to recruit negroes belonging to disloyalists in that state; requesting the president to assign General Butler, or some other suitable man, to command the department; declaring that they regard the president's proclamation of January, 1863, irrevocable, and requesting their legislature, senators and representatives in congress, to use their utmost endeavors to have our national constitution amended, prohibiting slavery forever in the states now free or hereafter applying for admission into the Union.

The convention was large and enthusiastic, and evidently determined to throttle slavery in their own state, as well as deal a blow at it throughout the country.

The Draft Drafted in New York.

The New York Tribune of Saturday says: "The draft in New York is finished. In spite of the ardent wishes of secret traitors, the most profound quiet was preserved—not a riotous face was seen. The whole number drawn is a little over 19,000, or one in six of the number enrolled of the first class, and one in five of the voters for President—the highest vote ever cast in the city."

Danger, however, of resistance to the law will not have wholly passed, until the drafted have either commuted, produced substitutes, or accepted their lot and departed for the army. This will soon be accomplished and the large military force gathered in New York will take their departure it is supposed, on some secret expedition.

Bankruptcy of the Rebel Government.

The Georgia Constitutional of the 24th of August contains a letter from Robert Toombs, late senator of the United States and late rebel secretary of state. It is undoubtedly and startling evidence of the utter bankruptcy and failure of the confederacy. He boldly exposes the wickedness and corruption of the managers of the bogus government, and says that the whole rebellion is rotten, useless, and wicked. The laws are weak, and the rulers oppressive, and a starving community are impoverished and plundered. We quote the following remarkable paragraph:

"Can I say more to expose the boundless folly of our present financial system? The history of the currency of our enemies, since the beginning of this war, is humiliating to us. Either had foreign credits. Both had powerful and established state governments to back them. We were united in favor of the war. They were divided. They have kept twice the number of men in the field that we have, upon half the money, and paid their soldiers better than we have. Their treasury notes sell at a discount of less than thirty per cent. ours at more than one thousand. The reason is solely that their government has better understood and more firmly adhered to the true principles of currency than ours. In all else we had the advantage."

Toombs proceeds, and says that taxation, rigid comprehension, and loans, are the only ways by which sound currency can be obtained.

"We must act, and that quickly. The public interest and public safety will no longer allow delay. Our present system is insupportable. It is upsetting the very foundations of private rights; daily weakening public confidence in our cause at home and abroad; sowing among our people dangerous discontents, which are daily deepening and widening. Patriotism demands that all good men should unite to correct this evil."

Among the 5,798,967 persons enumerated in Ireland at the census of 1861, no less than 742 are returned as being of the age of 100 years and upwards; 278 of these aged persons were men and 464 were women.

The repository of Loreto, Dow, who was born in Coventry, Connecticut, Oct. 18, 1777; died February 2, 1831, aged 54.

A Frenchman—lived a life of man; he died a life of boy.

He died through Nature in New York.

The Siege in Charleston Harbor.

From letters of correspondents we compare the following incidents of the siege in Charleston harbor:

A correspondent writes:

The siege of Fort Sumter that is now going on, probably the first attempt in the military history of the world, where a distant fortification has been literally besieged over the heads of the garrison of two other fortifications in direct line with the point attacked. The three works stand about as follows:

Carroll, Sept. 1.

Memphis papers are received per steamer or City Belle. The news is light.

Everything is quiet below.

The receipts of cotton at this port are about 100 bales daily. The City Belle brought 90 bales and a number of furloughed soldiers from western fortifications.

Haltom, Sept. 1.

The steamship Africa, from Queenstown, 23, arrived this afternoon.

Breadstuffs, except corn, had declined.

Corn upward tendency.

Political news unimportant.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.

The Bulletin has a dispatch dated Fort Monroe, August 29, as follows:

"Weston's cavalry has just returned to Yorktown from an expedition to Bottom's Bridge. They found a regiment of rebel infantry, supported by cavalry, charged upon them, carried the rifle-pits, and drove the rebels across the bridge. Our troops got much valuable information of the enemy's force and movements in the vicinity of Richmond. We lost one killed and one wounded."

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, of the Army of the Cumberland, in a letter to the Wisconsin, denies the assertion printed in the copperhead organ in this city, that he with other democrats in the army, had expressed a cordial approbation of the state democratic nominations. He says: "Since reading the resolutions and address adopted, and the acceptance of the same by the nominees as their principles, I have unhesitatingly stated, though a democrat, I could not endorse the platform and support the ticket. That the resolutions were opposed to the Union and the government, and, in fact, everything that I and others have been risking our lives to the alert."

It is for crushing the rebellion, and for using all possible means to accomplish it.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 1.

Advices from Fort Gibson to the 24th,

says that General Blunt, with 6,000 men and twelve pieces of artillery, crossed Arkansas river on the 23d, but the enemy delayed to give battle and fell back. The rebel forces are estimated at 12,000 men. There was considerable sickness at Fort Gibson, but few deaths, however. Small pox prevails to some extent among the Indians in that neighborhood and many had died.

It was reported at Fort Scott, on the 28th, that Geo. Blunt had fought a battle and been whipped, with a loss of 300.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

The Republican has a special dispatch,

dated Stevenson, Ala., 11 p. m., Aug. 31, saying: "Rossecars' army is nearly all

across the Tennessee river and Chattanooga is well invested. A heavy cavalry and artillery force has gone in the direction of Dalton Junction, in Georgia, on the Western and Atlantic railroad. If this road

should be cut at this point, it would greatly

facilitate Rossecars' operations, by the fact

that it destroys Bragg's entire southern

communication, and leaves him none but

the Tennessee and Georgia railroads to Kings

port and Knoxville, in Tennessee, which

will probably be in possession of Burnside before this reaches you. It was reported

yesterday that a portion of Bragg's forces

were making demonstrations for a move-

ment northward towards Kingston, to

the front, heavily laden with conscripts. The

army has no little difficulty with some sub-

stitutes, who require almost an equal num-

ber of men to guard them, but stringent

orders, together with recent executions,

seem to have had a beneficial effect, and

causes for complaint are now less frequent.

YANKEE, Sept. 2.

Herald's Washington dispatch.—The de-

partments are without any later or addi-

tional information, either official or other-

wise, than has already been published in

regard to operations at Charleston.

Gen. Gilmore and Admiral Dahlgren report ev-

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Milwaukee & Prairie du C. Railway.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains leave Jansenville as follows:

From Prairie du C. at	10:45 A.M.
" Milwaukee at	12:10 P.M.
" Monroe at	12:45 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:15 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:45 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:50 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:55 P.M.

Trains arrive at Jansenville, as follows:

From Milwaukee at	2:15 P.M.
" Madison at	3:40 P.M.
" Madison at	4:15 P.M.
" Monroe at	4:30 P.M.
" Monroe at	4:45 P.M.
" Monroe at	4:50 P.M.
" Monroe at	4:55 P.M.

WM. B. STRONG, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after Monday April 20th trains leave Jansenville,  
Going west 7:00 A.M.  
Going west 2:27 P.M.  
Going north 1:15 P.M.  
Going north 1:35 P.M.  
Freight going south 4:15 P.M.  
" going north 6:15 P.M.  
" going north 6:30 P.M.  
" going north 6:35 P.M.

Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukesha, the Ozaukee, Fox and all points north-west; for Beloit, Rockford, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or west, at the passenger depot.

H. E. PATTISON, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.  
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after July 26th, 1862, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sunday excepted:

Leave Express leaves Evansville for Chicago, 8:20 A.M. Day Express arrives at " 8:20 P.M.

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express train, each day, and travel on to Boston and New York, via Milwaukee, Chicago, and the junctions of C. & G. and G. & C. R. R's, for Boston, Fulton, Central, and all points on Chicago, and the junctions of the Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, and to Jansenville for Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Direct connections are made at the junctions of C. & G. and C. & I. for Dubuque, Quincy, Alton, and St. Joseph. Tickets will be procured at the offices of this company at Jansenville.

All trains will leave daily, except Sunday, at 8:00 A.M. with one train for the day, and at 8:00 P.M. with one train connecting with the express train at 4:00 P.M. in the night. W. A. ALBEE, Agent.

Michigan Central Railroad.  
GREAT ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADA.

On and after Sunday, April 19th, 1862, trains leave the Great Central Depot, Port of Lake Huron, as follows:

Leave Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:20 A.M., suspension bridge at 6:30 A.M., Albany, 6:30 P.M.; New York 7:30 A.M. in the morning.

7:15 P.M. Night Express (except S. 1862) arrives at Detroit at 6:30 A.M., suspension bridge at 6:45 A.M., Albany, 6:45 P.M.; New York 7:45 A.M. in the morning.

Our purchases of nearly a vintage year are now ready. Our stores are furnished with the

## GENERAL ORDER No. 1

### TO THE PEOPLE OF WISCONSIN

The best bought, best selected, best nurished and most extensive stock of

### DRY GOODS

ever offered in Jansenville, is now open to

### PUBLIC INSPECTION

at the

### Great Mart of McKey & Bro.

at the

### SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

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H. E. PATTISON, Agent.

### Sacrificed Many Desirable Goods

at 50 cents on the dollar of the prices ruling one week previous. The public are invited to see that the quality of the goods offered is equal to the price paid.

The prices of the following articles were the

cheapest premium on hand, to buy exchange and pay duties; thus having declined from 75 to 35 cents, or about 60 per cent on former rates, and we have been on the spot when it took place, were in for

the purchase of what would be up on the

cost of carriage, freight, etc.

But we believe that sensitive advertisement is

played out, and that it is scarcely necessary to take

the public through who are compelled to buy good

and cheap as it was from hand to mouth

cannot protect to

COMPETE WITH US!

in proof of which we offer the following:

2000 full yds. New York & Street, 300 per yd.

2000 French Dubonnet, 300 per yd.

2000 French Dubonnet